FBI

Date: 12/11/63

REC 30

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 11/30/63, at Dallas, and Bureau airtel of 12/6/63, airtel captioned as above.

The following are the explanations and action taken by this office to resolve the items listed in referenced airtel. For clarity, the items are dealt with by numbers as follows:

Number 1,

JAMES DARNELL, reporter, WBAP-TV, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed on 11/29/63, at which time he informed that he was in the motorcade; however, he was at such a distance that he could not see the car in which the President was riding. He stated he heard the first shot and thought it was a backfire from an automobile. The second shot he thought was a firecracker. He stated, however, that after the second shot he realized from the confusion that something had happened and he jumped out of the car and ran toward the President's car; however, he was unable to see anything and did not get photographs. He said he noticed parents were throwing their children to the ground and covering them with their bodies, and he took photographs of this activity. He said he never looked at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) and did not see anything in any of the windows.

REC 30 572

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
EEH:mam
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C.C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 DEC 18 1963

SOVIET SECTION

Section 27

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Number 2.

Dallas, Texas

ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was re-interviewed 12/10/63, and photographs of the TSBD were exhibited to him. He said he saw a man with a rifle on the sixth floor of the building at the southwest corner. He is certain this was the southwest corner and was the corner nearest the Triple Underpass. It is pointed out that ROWLAND saw this man between 12:10 P.M. and 12:15 P.M., approximately 15 to 20 minutes before the assassination, and he has not stated the shots came from the window where he saw him.

Number 3.

Investigation in progress.

Number 4.

Dallas, Texas

Mrs. JACK FRANZEN, 11572 Cromwell Circle, advised she was with her husband and small son during the motorcade of President KENNEDY in the parking area near the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets at approximately 12:30 P.M., 11/22/63. She recalled hearing the shots, thinking at the time that the first was a firecracker, and noticed blood appear on the side of the President's head but does not remember looking at the TSBD Building. She pointed out that she was standing across the street from the building and may have looked in that direction. She recalled that after the President's car sped away, she observed police officers and plain-clothes men searching an area adjacent to the TSBD Building and assumed the shots came from that area.

Number 5.

Mrs. CHARLES HESTER, 2619 Keyhold Street, Irving, Texas, advised on 11/24/63 that at about 12:30 PM, 11/22/63, she and her

husband were standing along the street at a place immediately preceding the underpass on Elm Street where President KENNEDY was shot. She said she heard two loud noises that sounded like gun shots and saw President KENNEDY slump in the seat. Her husband grabbed her and shoved her to the ground. Shortly thereafter, they went across to the north side of the street on an embankment in an attempt to gain shelter. She stated she believes she and her husband actually had been in the direct line of fire. She did not see anyone with a gun when the shots were fired and could not furnish any information as to exactly where the shots came from.

Number 6.

On 12/9/63, Sheriff BILL DECKER, Dallas, Texas, advised SA C. RAY HALL that Deputy Sheriff ROGER CRAIG is a reliable employee who is completely honest in his belief that he saw OSWALD getting into a white Nash Rambler immediately after the shooting, even though CRAIG is mistaken in his belief. DECKER said that he had discussed this identification with CRAIG and pointed out to him that witnesses, corroborated by the transfer found in OSWALD's possession, showed that OSWALD left the assassination scene by a city bus. CRAIG stated to DECKER that he was aware of all that and knew that this indicated that CRAIG was mistaken in his identification, but he still saw someone getting into a white Nash Rambler and still believed that this person was OSWALD.

This interview will be set forth in a subsequent report.

Number 7.

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Page 93 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 11/30/63, does not make reference to Local Board 400 but makes reference to the ALEK JAMES HIDELL card which shows a classification of IV-(?). The card bears a date of 2/5/62 and reverse side of card shows that card from Texas local board (not further identified), 400 West Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. VIRGINIA POE, Local Draft Board Number 26-31, Dallas, Texas, advised that in regard to Selective Service Card Number 42-224-39-5321, the following is noted:

The first two digits, 42, designate the State of Utah, and the number 224 identifies the number of local draft boards in Utah. Since Utah only has 39 local boards, this number must be false. She said the number 39 designates the year the registrant was born, and she doubts that 5,321 registrants were born in the State of Utah in 1939. It was her conclusion that the card bearing such numbers had undoubtedly been tampered with.

Mrs. POE further advised that there is no Local Board Number 400 in Texas, in that the entire state only as 137 local draft boards.

Number 8.

Interview of JACK L. BOWAN has been conducted by the New York Office and reported in their teletype to the Bureau and Dallas, 12/7/63.

Number 9.

The necessary identifying data from the currency reportedly recovered in OSWALD's possession has been submitted to the Bureau by Dallas letter of 12/10/63, with a request that

same be searched through the National Stolen Property Indices.

Number 10.

Investigation in progress.

Number 11.

Necessary actions to correct inaccuracy being taken.

Number 12.

Mrs. ESSIE MAE WILLIAMS, 3429 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised that she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated she and her husband have been visiting with her daughter, but her husband had to enter the hospital and this caused a change in plans and has prolonged their visit. She stated that on the morning of November 22, 1963, she did get a glimpse of a man through the kitchen window while they were having breakfast around 7:15 AM. She inquired as to who this man was, and her son, BUELL, advised that it was LEE. She did not see this person carrying anything and stated she could not furnish any information concerning OSWALD or the brown bag he supposedly had been carrying prior to her seeing him. She stated that she only got a quick glimpse of OSWALD and stated she could furnish no further information regarding his movements on November 22, 1963.

Mrs. LENNIE MAE RANDLE, 2439 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised that she has previously furnished all information that she knows regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She advised that her mother, Mrs. WILLIAMS, does not know OSWALD and did not see him with a brown package on the morning of November 22, 1963.

Her mother did get a glimpse of him as he passed by the kitchen window, but at that time OSWALD had already put the package in the car, and he was waiting for her brother, BUELL, to leave for work. She stated that her children, DIANE and PATRICIA, ages 9 and 6, did not see OSWALD as the kitchen window is high, and they could not have seen him from where they were sitting at the breakfast table. She stated they know nothing about OSWALD or about this matter and preferred that they not be interviewed.

Numerous neighbors in the vicinity of the PAINE and FRAZIER residences have been interviewed, and no pertinent information has developed regarding OSWALD's being in possession of pertinent package.

Number 13.

Investigation in progress.

Number 14.

Item 14, pertaining to pages 362, 363, and 364 of report of SA GEMBERLING referred to above. This report, commencing on page 381, sets forth the interview of Mrs. RUTH PAINE. On page 386, under the date 11/9/63, Mrs. PAINE reports "she drove to the driver's license office located in Oak Cliff to try to help LEE OSWALD get a learner's permit. LEE was not able to drive a car and had never learned. He had never held a driver's license. He told RUTH PAINE that once he had driven his uncle's car in New Orleans, but RUTH PAINE recalls helping him try to learn how to drive and park the car. They were unable to get a learner's permit on this date, since the office was closed due to it being an election day." On page 386, under the date 11/11/63, Mrs. PAINE reported "He practiced parking for a short period with Mrs. PAINE's car."

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On page 169 of the report of SA GEMBERLING, 12/10/63, in case captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA", EDWARD A. BRAND, insurance agent, reported that about two weeks before the assassination of President KENNEDY, an individual identifying himself as O. H. LEE came to his office inquiring regarding automobile liability insurance. This person said he did not own a car but intended to buy one in the near future. This person said he lived in a rooming house owned by A. C. JOHNSON. (This is the name of the person that OSWALD rented a room from, where he was living at this time, as well as on 11/22/63.)

At the time BOGARD was re-interviewed on 12/9/63, he readily consented to the furnishing of a signed statement, in which he repeated the information as previously given and readily consented and signed a waiver agreeing to a Polygraph examination.

On 12/10/63, ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, who on 11/22/63 was working as a salesman with BOGARD, advised that a week or two prior to 11/22/63, BOGARD went off duty and gave the name of LEE OSWALD as a prospective customer to BROWN. BOGARD told BROWN that OSWALD might come in that night and asked BROWN to take care of him. BROWN wrote the name of LEE OSWALD on a card. Then on 11/23/63, BOGARD reminded BROWN of this. BROWN's wife, on 12/10/63, advised that she had seen the name "OSWALD" on a piece of paper that her husband had left home about two weeks prior to 11/22/63. After the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she asked her husband why he had the name OSWALD on a piece of paper, and her husband told her that another salesman had given him the name as a prospective customer.

In view of these interviews, no recommendation is being made at this time for the use of the Polygraph in connection with further interviews with ALBERT GUY BOGARD. Texas

Number 15.

ROY EDWARD LEWIS, warehouse employee, TSBD, on 12/9/63 said he was working at the warehouse on 11/22/63. He advised he recalls seeing OSWALD in the warehouse on one occasion, that being approximately 10:30 AM, at which time he was on the first floor filling an order. He has no recollection of seeing OSWALD at other times on that date. He said he subsequently viewed the Presidential Motorcade and heard the shots fired but could offer no information as to where the shots came from, nor did he observe anything further regarding the activities of OSWALD.

Regarding the possibility of OSWALD's being observed by fellow employees at the TSBD arriving at work carrying a brown paper bag believed to contain the rifle used in the assassination, it is pointed out that in interviews conducted by Agents of employees of TSBD, this question was specifically asked, as well as questions concerning general activity and any pertinent information relative to the activities of OSWALD at the TSBD, especially his activities on 11/22/63. Where pertinent, FD-302's were submitted by Agents containing information considered to be of value. In certain instances, where negative responses were received to inquiries, FD-302's were not prepared and interviews were grouped and reported in report of SA GEMBERLING, 11/30/63.

Further, as WILLIAM H. SHELLY, warehouse foreman, has advised that no payroll record is maintained wherein an employee signs in or punches a clock, it would be impossible to determine which employees arrived at the TSBD contemporaneously with LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the morning of 11/22/63.

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For further clarification, it should be noted that when interviewed on 11/22/63, BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER advised that he and LEE HARVEY OSWALD came into the TSBD through the rear freight entrance, and it is noted that generally it is felt most of the female office employees would enter through the front entrance and not the rear entrance. However, all employees of the TSBD, including warehouse and clerical staff, have been interviewed as well as employees of the various publishing firms which are located in offices on the south side of the TSBD and where appropriate, FD-302's have been submitted, and where no information of value was obtained, same was set forth under negative interviews.

Number 16.

Investigation in progress.

Number 17.

Item 17, pertaining to page 417 of report of SA GEMBERLING, 11/30/63.

On 12/10/63, RALPH LEON YATES Texas was re-interviewed, and a signed statement was obtained. YATES readily consented to furnishing the signed statement and to an interview with the use of the Polygraph.

Page 420 of referenced report of SA GEMBERLING sets forth an interview with DEMPSEY JONES Texas, the fellow employee of YATES, that YATES said he gave his story to prior to the assassination. This interview with JONES indicates that YATES furnished most of his information following the assassination.

JONES refers to YATES as a "big talker who always talks about a lot of foolishness". During the interview with YATES on 12/10/63, YATES mentioned that while he was in the Air Force, he was treated for a "nervous condition", but after he got out of the service he found out that he had a bad back, and he thought this back pain was causing his nervousness.

In view of this, no recommendation is being made at this time for the use of the Polygraph in connection with further interview with YATES.

Number 18.

[redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, advised tickets on canceled long distance calls emanating from Dallas were destroyed on 11/26/63.

These were all long distance tickets made on canceled calls and were involved in a study of a group of such calls attempted to be made from Dallas on 11/22/63. These tickets were traced by [redacted] office through the accounting department of the telephone company and back to the Central Ticket Investigating Bureau, which is a group making a special study for the telephone company of long distance calls which have been canceled. From that point, they were returned to the accounting department, at which place these tickets were all destroyed.

In view of the above, [redacted] stated he can only generally state that any long distance call which might have been placed from Dallas to a locality in Indiana was on a ticket that was destroyed. No specific information was obtained at the telephone company concerning any long distance call placed at Dallas on 11/22/63 from Anderson Furniture Studio, 2222 North Harwood, Dallas, telephone RI 1-5311.